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## Kate Bentley.

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"Why do you sit with Alfred?" said Emma Glendroy to her beautiful friend as they sat one afternoon at the house of the former.

"What a question!" replied her companion, "and how on earth could it have come into your head! Here we have sat for half an hour, without a word being spoken, and just when I thought you were lost in abstraction you look up and ask me why I sit with Alfred," and Kate Bentley laughed merrily.

"But this is not answering my question. Why do you sit with Mr. Townsend?"

"Oh! since you will have an answer, it's because I like to see the dear man. What's the use of being young and called pretty without one can worry the beauty?"

"But surely, Kate, you would not thus treat the man you intend to marry?"

"And who, my dear little preacher, said I was going to marry Mr. Townsend? Surely I never said so."

"No, Kate, I admit that; but then you know you think more of him than of any one else—for that you can't conceal from one who knows you as intimately as I do."

"Pshaw! But suppose I do, what then? Can't one torment a man before marriage? We all have to be teased enough after it. I take my revenge beforehand; and even if I loved Mr. Townsend, I should plague him awfully before I consented to have him. But what have you seen in my conduct towards the gentleman that induces you to say I flirt with him?"

"Listen to me, Kate," said her companion. "Every body knows that Alfred loves you—his attentions are so marked that they cannot be mistaken; and your friends give you the credit to believe that you feel his worth,"—here Kate looked laughingly at her companion, who paused and added,—"at least do not deceive him. You certainly, at times, give him encouragement such as no lady ought to bestow on a gentleman she would not be willing to marry. But, at other times, you are as cold as an icicle."

"Again you smile on him; and then you sit with others. Now, as you know that Mr. Townsend is serious, you ought, if you intend to marry him, at once to cease tormenting him; but if you cannot love him, then it becomes your duty to shun him with all a lady's reserve, but still in a decided manner, that his suit is hopeless. Condemn him, dear Kate, at once to despair, or else scorn further trifling with the man you love. But to smile on him to-day only to frown on him to-morrow, is—disgrace it as you will—the part of a heartless flirt."

Kate's color had come and gone more than once during this plain address, and her companion had trembled at every word, lest she should give offence by what she felt bound to utter. But when Glendroy had finished, Kate remained a moment silent, and then, rising up, she said with a merry laugh,

"Well, however, you deserve a medal. Really you preach better than nine-tenths of the modest young men one hears in a pulpit. Surely that Mary must be right in saying that you lost your heart to the handsome young minister at the Springs last year—and I suppose you are practising on your friends in the way of exhortation in order to be an *aid* at the business when you become the Rev. Mrs. Newall, and have to hold forth monthly to the Sunday School. Isn't it so, my pretty preacher?" and Kate put both her hands on Emma's brow, and looked into her eyes, until the fair girl blushed in spite of herself. The conversation was not resumed, for the tide had been turned; and Miss Glendroy's well meant expostulation was, as she thought, forgotten.

But it was not so. Kate Bentley, although a gay, wilful creature, had a good heart, and her companion's strictures made an impression on her which she was not willing to admit. Kate's character was striking one. Pride was one of her dominant faults. She had moreover a constant flow of spirits, was young, beautiful and witty. She was courted and courted by all. She was naturally, therefore, wilful; and perhaps too much given to what she had thoughtlessly considered innocent flirtations.

A few days after this conversation a ball occurred, whose projected magnificence had been the theme of conversation for several weeks. Kate was the belle of the night. Never had her wit seemed more brightly or her beauty more dazzling. Admiration attended on her every movement. In spite of the rumours she had formed, after parting from Emma Glendroy, she gave way to her old habit of flirtation, not only dancing with every suitor for that honor, but showering her smiles freely around. Her lover saw this with renewed pain, for although he worshipped Kate almost to idolatry, he was not blind to her faults. He knew she had many good qualities and he had trusted that time would teach

her the folly of her errors. But, on this evening, he almost despaired. He saw her precising all the arts of coquetry merely for the gratification of the passing hour—smiling on those on whom tomorrow she would not deign to look—endeavoring to lure admirers to her shrine only that she might make sport of their devotion. Townsend could not restrain himself, when he accompanied her home—ward, from expressing how deeply his feelings had been hurt. From Kate's conduct toward him, especially during the last few days, he was led to believe that he was not wholly indifferent to her, and he felt it to be his duty to speak frankly on the consequences of such conduct. Kate heard him out in silence; but the color faded and deepened constantly on her cheek as he spoke, although, by leaning back in a corner of the carriage, she concealed her countenance. At length she answered him, and her tone was cold and haughty, for her pride was aroused.

"Indeed, Mr. Townsend, you take a liberty which I shall allow to no gentleman, however acceptable he may think," and she emphasized the word in bitter scorn, "he may have made himself to me. For my conduct I am accountable to myself only—those who do not like it, need not seek my acquaintance."

A sigh from her companion was her only answer, and the next instant the carriage stopped. Without a word her lover handed her out. Already Kate began to repent what she had said, but pride checked her from retracting it. Coldly Alfred bowed to her, and coldly Kate curtsied in reply, and then she passed into the house determined angrily never again to behold her lover. But in a minute afterward she hurried to her room, where she burst into tears. They were tears of mingled regret and passion.

When Kate awoke the next morning her first thoughts were of her conduct toward her lover the night before. She felt that she was wrong. Her pride had passed away, and she determined, when her lover called to show her penitence by her conduct, and if he alluded to it frankly in own her error.

But Alfred had received a shock such as he could not speedily forget. He had borne with Kate long, but his bitter scorn of his advice, on the preceding evening, had fully convinced him her errors were incurable. He resolved never again to enter the presence of one who had spurned every well meant effort for her reformation. He had flattered himself that what he said would be listened to kindly—alas! how had he been deceived.

All that day, and all the ensuing day, Kate watched for his coming, until at length her anxiety became nearly insupportable, and her heart fluttered whenever the bell was rung. Still Alfred came not. And when, on the third day, Kate heard that he had left the city for the south, where he expected to remain for several months, she felt that it was to avoid her presence that he had gone. Never, before that hour, was she fully aware of the depth of her love for Alfred so long as he had been her worshipper, and ever, as it were, in her presence, she had been unconscious of his worth, slighting his noble heart with her thoughtless coquetry. But now he was gone, and for ever! This conviction was unsupportable to the penitent girl, and she fell into a violent illness, which led her to the very brink of the grave. Her pride was now wholly gone. Oh! what would she have given to have been able to ask forgiveness of him she had so deeply wronged.

Kate rose from her sick couch an altered being. She was still beautiful; many thought more beautiful than ever; for her countenance now wore a sad, sweet expression, such as it never had in her happier days—an expression which irresistibly interested the beholder in her. Few knew the cause of her illness, and she soon had as many admirers as ever. But no one now charged Kate with coquetry. Firmly but kindly she declined every offer that was made to her; while the time which she once devoted to pleasure was now surrendered to the poor or the improvement of her mind.

Two years had passed ere Alfred Townsend found himself once more in his native city. One of the first persons he met was an old friend.

"A hearty welcome to you, Townsend," said his friend, fervently grasping his hand, "why, you've been absent so long that I'm afraid, you've almost forgotten us. There have been some changes among us since you went away, as you may suppose; but we'll be none the less glad to welcome you back. There's Harry Smith, and Norton, and Beaufort all married, and I myself am about to become a Benedict. I am very glad you're returned, for I was wishing to-day that I had you here to wait on me."

Alfred bowed and expressed the happiness he should have in being of any service to his friend, who continued,

"But you little dream who is to be my bride. You recollect Emma Glendroy?"

"Is she your affianced?" Then let me congratulate you on having won the sweetest and most amiable of all our old

acquaintance."

"Emma will thank you for the compliment," said his friend, "but she will be sure to demur to it. Nor can I say but what she will have some truth on her side, although certainly I can't be expected to admit that there is any one more amiable than my sweet girl."

"But surely there is no rival in Emma—why we used to call her, by general consent, the fairest of the set in which we moved. I know of no one seen approaching to her."

"But I do."

"Surely you jest, or my memory betrays me. Who do you mean?"

"Why, who but Kate Bentley, the most amiable and best of girls."

Alfred had nearly betrayed himself, but checking his emotions, he said, as calmly as he could,

"Kate Bentley?—she was, when I went away, a spoiled coquette. Witty, beautiful and flattered, she was the very antithesis to lovely and amiable."

"It may have been—she certainly was very different when she was young, but now—as you will say on seeing her—she is the sweetest of girls. By the bye she is to be bridesmaid to Emma, and I cannot pay you a higher compliment than to assign you Kate as a partner."

Alfred could not refuse, after having accepted the invitation, and besides, since his friend seemed ignorant of his former love for Kate, he determined to do nothing that might betray him. He felt, too, by the flutter of his heart that his love for Kate was not wholly eradicated, and he asked himself "if she is really so changed may we not yet be happy?" Nor will we deny that the fancy, that his abrupt departure may have had some influence in bringing about this reformation, rose up before his mind.

"I have brought you a new beau, Kate," said Emma's betrothed, as he entered the room where the two girls were sitting, "or rather an old one, come to life. Moreover, I have asked him to be your partner at my wedding—have I done right?"

"Oh! yes," said Kate smiling, and little expecting the answer, she added, "but who is he?"

"As noble a fellow as ever breathed. You know him well, Emma—Alfred Townsend."

The blood rushed to Kate's very brow, and she felt her senses reeling; but making a powerful effort to command her feelings, she rose and would have left the room.

"Are you ill, Kate?" said Emma's unthinking lover, but at a glance from his affianced bride he was suddenly silent. Kate rushed from the room followed by Miss Glendroy, and as soon as the door was closed, the overwrought girl fell weeping into her friend's arms.

The next day Alfred, who had learnt all, was at Kate's feet begging forgiveness for the past; but the sweet girl took all the blame on herself, and said it was she who ought to be penitent.

"Let us forget the past then, dearest," said he, "and look only to the future."

And Kate answered, smiling through her tears!

### ETHAN ALLEN IN ENGLAND.

Col. Ethan Allen was a man destined to strike the world as something uncommon, and in a high degree interesting. He was but partially educated and obscurely brought up—yet no man was ever more at ease in the polished rank than he. Not that he at all conformed to their artificial rules and little etiquettes; but he had observed the dictates of natural good sense and good humor. His bearing was in total defiance of fashion, and he looked and acted as if he thought it would be a concession to thus to trammel himself. It is well known that in early life, in his own country, he acquired an influence over his fellow men, and led them on to some of the most daring achievements. He seemed to have possessed all the elements of a hero—a devoted patriotism, a resolute and daring mind and an excellent judgement.

His conduct as a partisan officer is well known in this country, and was of great service to the cause of liberty during the revolutionary struggle. He was taken prisoner and carried to England—where his excellent sense, his shrewdness and wit, introduced him into the court regime. A friend of our early life, who was well acquainted with this part of the history of this singular man, used to take great delight in telling some anecdotes of Col. Allen, while a prisoner in London. We have before mentioned the firmness with which he resisted the attempt to bribe him from the cause of this country, and the exultant smile with which he replied to a nobleman, who was commissioned by the ministry to make him formal offers to join the British cause in America. The incident is a striking one, and it will bear repetition.

The commissioner, amongst the tempting largesses, proposed that if he would expose the cause of the king, he might have a room in half the State of Vermont. "I am but a plain man," said Col. Allen in reply, "and I have read but few books, I have seen in print some where, a circumstance that forcibly re-

minds me of the proposal of your lordship; it is of a certain character that took a certain other character into an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, and told him that if he would tell down and worship him, this would be his; and the moral, added he, "didn't even a foot of them!"

His interview with the King at Windsor is mentioned as highly interesting. His Majesty asked the stout, heated mountaineer, if they had any newspapers in America. "But very few, and these are but little read," was the answer. "How then," asked the King, do the common people know of these grievances of which they complain, and of which we have just been speaking?" "As to that," said he, "I can tell your Majesty, that amongst a people who have felt the spirit of liberty, the news of oppression is carried by the birds of the air, and the breezes of heaven." "That is too figurative an answer from a matter of fact man, to please my question," rejoined the King. "Well, in plain language," answered the rebellious subject, "among our people the tale of wrong is carried from man to man, and from neighborhood to neighborhood with the speed of electricity; my countrymen feel nothing else—out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks. I will add, with great respect to your Majesty, that such a people cannot be put down with the sword."

The King made a long pause, as if strongly impressed with the truth of his remarks. At length, changing the subject, he asked Col. Allen if he knew Dr. Franklin; and being answered in the affirmative, inquired concerning his experiments with electricity, and expressed a curiosity to experience an electric shock. The British sovereign seemed to take pleasure in the conversation which he kept up for more than an hour, and at length made Col. Allen promise to visit him with his countryman, Dr. Franklin, at his palace in London. Some weeks after that he was reminded of his promise by the nobleman above mentioned, and an hour fixed for the home bred philosopher of America to explain the mysteries of a new discovery in the science to the royal family. They attended accordingly, and with an apparatus chiefly of his own invention, Dr. Franklin exhibited many of those simple and amusing experiments, for which he was so noted, and at which the royal children, even those of a large growth, were much delighted.

In this playful way, Dr. Franklin took occasion to convey instructions as to the properties of this astonishing fluid. While the royal habitation was thus in a most unkingly uproar, the Premier was announced as in waiting. The King seemed for a moment disturbed. "I forgot my appointment with the minister," said he, "but no matter I will eschew business for once, and let North see how we are employed." Accordingly the minister was ushered in with little ceremony, and it was soon concluded that he should have a shock. Allen whirled to the Dr. to remember how he had shocked us across the waters, and to give him a double charge; whether it was designed on the hint of his friend or not, was not ascertained, but the charge was so powerful on the nerves of his lordship, as to make him give way in the knees, at which all, especially the princesses, were almost convulsed with mirth.

Some of Col. Allen's happy retorts at the clubs and fashionable parties are still remembered and often repeated. On one occasion he was challenged to a glass of wine, by the beautiful Duchess of Rutland, who seems to have been particularly pleased with his independent manner. "You must qualify your glass with a toast," observed the lady. The Vermont, very unaffectedly observed that he was not used to that sort of ceremony, and was afraid he might give offence. It, however, the lady would be so good as to suggest a subject, he would endeavor to give a sentiment. "O, yes," said she, never mind the subject, any thing will do, so that it has no treason in it." "Well," says he, "this may do for a toast if not for a toast," and fixed his eyes adoringly on the far famed court beauty, he proceeded:

"If any thing could make a double raitor out of a good patriot, it would be the witchcraft of such eyes as your ladyship's."

The blunt sincerity with which this was spoken, together, with his exactness to the occasion and the person, caused it to be long hailed in the banquet hall, as an excellent good thing; and although it had the effect of heightening for a moment that beauty to which it was offered as a tribute, it is said the fair Duchess often afterwards boasted of the compliment as far beyond all the empty homage she had received from the glittering coxcombs of the city.

### A Real Yankee Trick.

The Cincinnati Messager tells a good story of a Yankee stage-passenger who was travelling in Ohio; it appears that he came quite indignant at the inn-keepers for charging passengers fifty cents per meal, while persons on horseback were accommodated for a quarter, protesting that he had paid seventy-five cents per day for the

### To the People of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The leaders of the Van Buren party are using every effort to induce you to believe, that the Whigs and the Whigs alone are responsible for the evils which have originated from "over taxation"—or the establishment of too many State Banks throughout our country. This charge is made, not only without a shadow of proof, to sustain it, but in the face of facts which were officially put forth by their own party when in office, and acquiesced in by these leaders themselves. What are these facts? We shall state them fairly and leave you to draw your own conclusions. Let it be remembered that on the 10th of July 1833, Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill to re-charter the United States Banks. At that time there were about 330 Banks in the Union, with a capital of \$145,000,000. In 1833, the Deposits were removed from the United States Bank and placed in various State Banks, with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to discount liberally for the accommodation of the People. This they did, which soon created a bloated credit, resulting in a mania for the establishment of Banks and the issue of paper money, which was freely and readily gratified by most, if not ALL the Legislatures which were under the control of the then Jackson—now Van Buren Party. The United States Bank having been vetoed and having abandoned any assurance that it would be rechartered, began to call in its issues and wind up its business. The vacuum produced by a withdrawal of the circulation of this Bank, was promptly filled up by the Local or State Legislatures with the notes of State Banks which they readily chartered. This cannot be successfully controverted. It is established by documents issued from one of the Cabinet officers of Mr. Van Buren himself, and it should be taken as good authority at least by that party. On the 8th of January 1838, Mr. Woodbury submitted a report to Congress, in which was appended a statement of the number of Banks in each State, and their capital stock at seven different periods. Now let us take those States which have been most uniformly under the councils of the party that was in opposition to the Whigs, and examine as to the increase of their Banks and Banking capital. Maine had in 1820 but 15 Banks with a capital of \$1,651,900;—in 1830 she had 18 Banks with a capital of \$2,050,000;—in 1835 she had 38 Banks with \$3,549,000 capital;—and in 1837 her banks had increased to 69, and her banking capital to \$5,500,000. So it will be seen that for TEN years before the Veto of the United States Bank, and the issue of Secretary Woodbury's order under the removal of the deposits of this State, the Banks increased in number but THREE, and in amount of capital but \$395,000, whereas, AFTER the veto and when the Jackson Van Buren party was all-powerful, that is, from 1835 to 1837, or only TWO years, the Banks of Maine increased in number TWENTY THREE, and in capital stock about TWO MILLIONS! Here then we see the Van Buren Legislature of Maine creating TWENTY-THREE Banks in TWO YEARS—eleven or twelve per session! But there are a number of other States which for many years past, have seldom, if ever, been under Whig rule, which exhibit a similar state of facts. New Hampshire, one of the seven States that voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1840, had in the year 1830, 18 Banks, and in 1837, they had increased to 27, and there was during the same period an increase in her Banking capital of upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS! In this State (N. H.) the Whigs have never been able to gain the ascendancy. Look too, at Pennsylvania, which gave to Gen. Jackson such a tremendous majority in 1832, and whose Legislature has up to this day, been uniformly opposed to the principles of the Whig party. Why, in 1830, she had but 33 Banks with a capital of something over \$14,000,000;—in 1837, the Banks had increased to 50 with 18 branches, and the capital stock to FIFTY NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! During the ten years previous to 1830 her number of Banks and banking capital DECREASED! Alabama had in 1830 but two Banks—capital \$343,000;—in 1836 she had 3 Banks and 4 branches, with the enormous capital of upwards of FORTY-SEVEN MILLIONS. For ten years prior to 1830 the bank capital of Alabama had increased but \$200,000 and the number of her Banks had actually DECREASED! The State of Arkansas, it appears from the report of Mr. Woodbury, had not in 1830 and in fact as late as 1835, a single Bank. But by 1837, two years thereafter, her good Van Buren Legislators had chartered for her two Banks with two branches, and a capital stock of \$3,500,000! Mississippi had in 1830 but one bank with a capital of \$950,000, in 1837 the number had increased to 22 and the amount of capital to upwards of FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Here then is a Van Buren Democratic State which, in ten years, increased its number of Banks twenty-two fold and its amount of banking capital at least FORTY FOLD! Nor was this mania for Bank-making less rabid in that State from



which has been sent to the National Legislature for years past a Senator who is the true representative and best personification of Locofreedom. We refer to Missouri. Mr. Woodbury says in his report that in 1830 she had no banks, but it appears that in 1837 she had one Bank and 3 branches with a capital of \$5,000,000! We have before stated that in 1830 the whole banking capital of the Union was \$145,000,000. This included the capital of the United States Bank of \$35,000,000, which deducted, leaves about \$110,192,000 as the capital stock of the State Banks at that period. Now in 1837 the capital stock of the State Banks alone was FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Well, let us look back a little. In 1820 the capital of the State Banks was \$102,510,000. So it will be seen that, during the ten years previous to 1830, that the banking capital of the States alone increased but about \$8,000,000—but for SEVEN years only, posterior to 1830, it increased about THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS!

Now we submit the question to all candid men. What party is responsible for this alarming increase in banking capital in the States? We reply without the least hesitation, the Van Buren Party. They had the ascendancy in the national councils—they brought about that condition of things which made State Banks necessary—they had control of a majority of the State Legislatures, and wherever they had this majority they scrupled not to charter Banks with a liberality and recklessness which was the best evidence of their attachment to such a course of policy! Let it be borne in mind also that in 1830 there were about 330 State Banks. In 1835, the number had increased to upwards of 550 Banks with 130 branches! Up to 1837 the number continued to increase to upwards of 700, with 173 branches! We leave it, then, to the People to say, whether the Whigs be responsible for "overbanking," the "Bank frauds," the "Bank failures," and the evils incident thereto, which are charged to exist, and if they be responsible (which we deny) whether the Van Buren party is not stopped from preferring the charge, because of their own participation, or more glaring and undeniable guilt!

#### THE STATE DEBTS.

This is another subject, Fellow-Citizens, to which we would call your attention. The States owe at this time about \$200,000,000. It has been charged, but falsely charged, that the Whigs are to blame for these heavy debts. So far from the Whig Party being alone responsible, the facts show that those States which have uniformly supported the principles of the Van Buren party (until, perhaps, the election of 1840, have exhibited an eagerness to go in debt equal, if not stronger, than any in the Union. Take Maine for instance. In 1830, her debt was \$551,976; in 1840, it had increased to \$1,678,337. Take Pennsylvania. In 1830, her debt was \$21,116,000—in 1840 it had increased to \$31,723,000—upwards of ten millions in two years! The debt of Alabama in 1840 amounted to \$10,850,550, and that of Mississippi in the same year, to \$12,430,000. The young State of Arkansas with a population of only 97,574 had in 1840 a State debt of \$3,755,000. The aggregate of the debts of these five Van Buren States is \$33,100,000, being upwards of one fourth of the entire State debt! If we take five of the Whig States, which are involved in debt, we shall see a vast difference in the amount of their indebtedness and those we have mentioned. The aggregate of the debts of Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky in 1840, was but a fraction over twenty-seven millions, upwards of thirty-six million less than the debt of the five Van Buren States we have before enumerated at the same period! There are but six States in the Union, which are entirely free from debt, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and North Carolina. Five out of these are Whig States! So it appears that out of the twenty-six States, there is but one belonging to the Van Buren Party free from debt! The State owing the largest debt, viz: Pennsylvania, is Van Buren—the one owing the smallest, viz: New Jersey, is Whig! The greater part of these debts of the States was contracted during the period that the opponents of the Whigs had sway not only in the General, but in the State Governments. These facts show incontrovertibly not only that the charge preferred against the Whigs of having done a great deal of heavy debt upon the States for "mad schemes of Internal Improvement," &c. and are therefore *untrue* and *unjust*, but it also proves, that those who prefer the charge are themselves the more guilty party. How different would have been the cry had these investments proved profitable to the States! Had they yielded a revenue, and thereby exempted the People from taxation, the bawling partisans, who are now trying to fix the Whig party with the blame of *locofreedom*, would then have vociferously and eagerly claimed for themselves all the credit of their success.

**EXPENDITURES—NATIONAL DEBT, &c.** We would call your attention in the next place, Fellow-citizens, to the charge which has been so unscrupulously made, that the Whigs have increased the expenditures of the Government, and are responsible for the present national debt. We shall submit the facts and let the Whig speak for themselves. Properly, however, to a distrust this whole matter, it is now necessary to go back to the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and learn what extent of revenue was then on hand. There was a surplus in the Treasury the first of the year 1837,

of \$13,336,000 including the fourth instalment which has never yet been paid over to the States. This amount, received from the sale of Bank Stock, was about \$8,000,000, making in all something over Twenty-six millions which came into the hands of the Van Buren administration over and above the accruing revenue. When Mr. Van Buren went out of office, the Government owed somewhere about \$5,500,000 in the shape of outstanding Treasury notes. From this it is apparent, that if Mr. Van Buren had commenced his administration with no surplus on hand, the government at the close of that administration would have been indebted upwards of thirty millions of dollars! In the face of such facts, how can the leaders of that party have the assurance to assert that the Whigs are blameable for borrowing money to pay the debt of Mr. Van Buren's administration? He and his friends went into power with an overflowing treasury and retired from office deeply in debt! Yes, they were reporting to the device of Treasury notes during nearly the whole of his term. How then can the Whigs be blamed, who on succeeding to office, and finding the Treasury bankrupt—the public creditors suffering for their just dues,—adopted, what they regarded, the best means to save the Government from dishonor? The debt which Mr. Van Buren had fixed on the Country was bequeathed to the Whigs. They have it to pay—and let us now inquire, what was the amount of that debt? The following extract from the speech of Mr. Meriwether, a distinguished member of Congress from Georgia (delivered at the present session,) will throw sufficient light on the subject.

"Let us see, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from New Hampshire did correctly state the liabilities of the Government. So far from its being the 'little debt' spoken of, the amount of the debts and liabilities, on the 4th of March, 1841, over and above all the means which the Government possessed of making payment, is almost \$25,000,000! But, sir, I will read you the several items which compose this mass.

Treasury notes outstanding 4th March, 1841, written 'the United States promise to pay, one year after date, to or order, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, with interest at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per centum.' W. Sellen, Treasurer of the U. S. \$5,283,831

Debt due in Holland, assumed for cities in District of Columbia, bearing an annual interest of \$78,144; (see document No. 2, Ho. Reps. 2d sess. 26th Congress, p. 3.) 1,440,000 Amount due navy pension fund, for money used by Government, see Senate doc. 146, 3d sess. 25th Con. p. 6. 1,143,638

Amount due twelve Indian tribes, to wit: Ottowas and Chippewas, Osages, Delawares, Sioux of Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Winnebagoes, Crooks and Iowas, which the Government agreed to invest in stock, but which they have failed to do, and pay an annual interest on the loan of \$131,095. (see doc. No. 2, 2d session 26th Congress, H. R., page 278. 2,580,000

[This amount is exclusive of an annual charge on the Treasury for fulfilment of treaties, amounting to and varying according to Treasury estimates between \$750,000 and \$1,150,000.]

Amount due Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, to be paid in twenty annual instalments—seventeen annuities yet to be paid, (see document No. 2, 2d session, 26th Congress, Ho. Reps. p. 231.) 510,000

Amount belonging to Indian tribes and which received in trust and converted, (see same document pp. 279, 280, 281.) 129,388

Amount due Florida militia for services rendered before 4th March 1841, and which was provided for in a bill which passed Congress, but too late to receive the signature of the President, (see doc. No. 19, H. R., 1st session 27th Congress, p. 6.) 317,601

Amount due Georgia militia in same situation as debt to Florida militia, (see same document and page.) 78,195

Amount due by Post office Department to contractors and others, by a deficiency of means on 1st February 1841, and by the extra session had increased to \$497,000, (see report of P. M. General, Jan. 1841.) 354,090

Amount due on arrearages to contractors for taking care of public works, for work, &c. (see doc. No. 30, Ho. Reps. 1st sess. 27th Con., p. 14.) 27,093

Amount of funded debt of late war. 203,551

Amount of unfunded debt, (see document No. 3, Ho. Reps. 2d session 26th Cong. p. 31.) 36,237

Amount due State of Georgia, for money advanced in the Indian campaigns of 1833, which was admitted by last Congress, and bill passed for payment, but too late to receive the signature of the President. 207,000

Claim of the State of Maine, similarly situated, 200,000

Amount of deficiency of means, other than loan by Treasury notes to meet charges made upon the Treasury by the appropriations of Congress which expired March 3, 1841, and previous Congresses (see doc. No. 2, H. R., 1st sess. 27th Con. p. 3.) 15,080,221

\$24,710,008

These estimates are exclusive of private claims to a very large amount, of several millions of dollars; and of the Smithsonian bequest, of half a million of dollars. It may be said that the appropriations are no debt, in the technical meaning of the word. This is true. But still, when services have been performed under a law, they are as much entitled to payment as the holder of a Treasury note when it falls due; and it is just as difficult to pay demands against the Treasury, when created in this way of 12,000,000 dollars, without any funds to do it with, as it would be to pay a similar amount of Treasury notes without the means. And it is to be presumed that these appropriations were necessary for the public interests. If so, then either the public interests must be neglected and suffer, or else we must raise the money to meet the demands on the Treasury made by the Van Buren party.

Thus we see that when the Whig party obtained power the Government owed about \$24,710,008 dollars. Much of this debt was due to public officers who had performed services; and were dependent on their salaries for support. Many of these claims, left unpaid by Mr. Van Buren, have been pressing upon the Whigs, and many of them have been discharged. It is by this process, that the Locofreedom leaders have been endeavoring to deceive the people. They have put many of these items or payments made on old scores, which were due under Van Buren's Administration, amongst Whig EXPENDITURES! The appropriations were made during Mr. Van Buren's term of office—the services were rendered then, and the Whigs were left to pay the money. To illustrate the low device which has been resorted to, in order to cheat the Whigs and mask the extravagance of the Locofreedom, we ask your attention to another extract from the speech before referred to:

"To regain lost confidence, the policy was adopted of throwing beyond the period of the Presidential election every expenditure possible; so that while appropriations were made for the public service, under an acknowledgement of their absolute necessity for the year in which they were made, still the public interest was neglected and injured by refusing to apply them in that year; that a show of pretended economy might be made; in view of accomplishing political objects. There is an illustration of this policy in the for the bill of 1840. By this act, the sum of \$978,198 was appropriated for the construction and repair of fortifications for 1840; but the President was authorized to postpone the expenditure beyond the 4th of March, 1841, if he thought fit; and he did so. Now, if it was necessary to make these appropriations at all, to secure the public interest in 1840, why postpone their expenditure until after another Congress should have met and adjourned, unless there was a sinister motive and party trick in the matter?

"But it is turned out that the Government was forced to expend a part of this sum, more than \$200,000, during the year 1840; but, instead of paying the money, as it ought to have done, the expenditure was made on a credit until after the Presidential election was over; the Government, in consequence thereof, paying an increased price for a given quantity of labor and materials because of that credit, when the money had been appropriated to meet the expenditure."

This is the manner in which the late Administration saved off their debts upon the Whigs. It was the case in almost every branch of the public service.

How then could it be expected, that the Whig party would be able without borrowing money to pay not only its own current expenses, but also those of Mr. Van Buren which were left over? The Treasury was almost empty when they came into power. The revenue had been regularly decreasing under the Compromise act. And to what could they look for immediate relief but a loan? Had Mr. Van Buren's Administration kept its expenditures within its receipts, had it been so far from what it ceased, instead of owing millions for which there was an immediate and constant call, then indeed would the Whigs be justly chargeable with contracting a National debt! On the 4th of March 1841, there was little over half a million in the Treasury. The appropriations outstanding at the same time in the Treasury notes, were upwards of thirty millions, and the receipts from customs and lands, during 1841, to meet these appropriations, were about sixteen millions. What then could be done but what was done? Was the credit of the Government to be trampled? If creditors could wait no longer for their money—and a LOAN or NATIONAL DISGRACE were the alternatives! Then let the blame rest upon those who created this necessity by their reckless extravagance. Let the Administration of Martin Van Buren be held responsible—and admonished, that if one day in power with an overflowing Treasury—spread that and all the accruing revenue for the four years of its term, and went out of power leaving the Treasury bankrupt—the revenue less, owing more than before—what a heavy National debt!

tional debt, and thousands of the public officers and creditors unpaid!

Fellow Citizens, the Whigs of Congress have done their duty. They have passed measures after measures for the relief of the Country. At the Extra Session they made two efforts to establish such an institution as would have given us a National currency—a sound circulating medium, without which no country can be prosperous, but they were unsuccessful. The veto power was called in to defeat these exertions. At the present Session of Congress, they passed another bill to protect the credit of the Government and provide a revenue, and it likewise fell beneath the Veto. They have nevertheless done much to redeem the promises which they made. Their constant desire and unremitting exertions, have been to abolish all unnecessary offices—curtail extravagant salaries, and lessen the expenditures wherever this could be done consistently with the public interest. We entreat you, Fellow Citizens, to give these matters a calm and unprejudiced examination. Take the Wares of North Carolina, we would earnestly appeal. The election which is near at hand is an important one. I may fix the political complexion of the State for years to come. The Congressional and State Senatorial districts are to be readjusted—Senators in Congress is to be elected. Are you willing to be defeated? Are you ready to surrender the high character which you have acquired in the estimation of the Whigs of the Union? Are you prepared to see your principles trampled under foot? If not, then it is your duty to GO TO THE POLLS AND CAST YOUR VOTES FOR MEN WHO ARE FIRM AND TRUE IN THEIR PRINCIPLES.

RICHARD HINES,  
CHARLES MANLY,  
JOHN LIGON,  
E. B. FREEMAN,  
W. J. FULLER,  
GEORGE E. BADGER,  
A. J. FOSTER,  
WESTON R. GALES,  
HENRY W. MILLER,  
STEPHEN STEVENSON,  
THOMAS HICKS,  
JOHN W. HARRIS,  
G. W. HAYWOOD,  
H. W. MONTAGUE,  
THOS. J. LEMAY,  
JOHNSTON BUSBEE,  
R. W. HAYWOOD,  
JAMES LITCHFORD,  
ALFRED JONES,  
JOHN H. BRYAN,  
S. F. PATTERSON.

The subjoined article is characterized by clearness of statement and a force of reasoning, unalloyed by passion, which must command the attention, if not the assent, of every reader. Nat. Intell.

From the North American.

#### CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Our readers are aware that the act of the Extra Session securing to the States an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was rendered inoperative by an after clause cutting off such distribution whenever the duties on foreign imports should exceed 20 per cent. It is now perfectly evident that the exigencies of the public Treasury will require duties on some articles, at least, to go considerably above this 20 per cent. The distribution act, therefore, will become utterly valueless to the States. To guard against such a result, the Committee of Ways and Means have appended to a bill for the temporary continuance of the present Tariff a proviso which secures, without reference to the rate of duties, the objects of the distribution act. This proviso, or, in other words, the great distribution principle, is now the all-absorbing subject before Congress. The question is, shall the States or the General Government have the proceeds of the public lands?

The strongest argument that can be urged against the claims of the States is found in the condition of the public Treasury. This plea of poverty waives the question of constitutional right, and leaves the disposal of the matter to the comparative necessity of the claimants. And how does this stand? The General Government owes about fifteen millions, and the States about two hundred millions. The General Government has the whole revenues of the country derivable from duties on imports, and which may be increased to any amount which the emergency may suggest; the States are shut out from an onerous and offensive system of direct taxation. The General Government can effect loans on reasonable terms; the States on no terms at all. And yet the General Government, with its debt of fifteen millions, comes to the States, overpowered and crushed by a debt of two hundred millions, and asks in charity the proceeds of the public lands! Out on such assurance, though it do come in the shape of a beggar, who has a good substantial loaf in his pocket, ought to be ashamed to come to another who is furnishing over his last crust.

But we are told the credit of the country requires that the liabilities of the public Treasury should be provided for. The credit of the country also requires that the obligations of the States should be provided for. Disability or failure in most engagements in the States cannot be retrieved by means or punctuality on the part of the General Government. It is the conduct of the States, and the condition of their loans in foreign markets, that stamp the character of the country much more than any thing that has yet occurred in connection with the public Treasury. The honor or shame of free institutions through the earth is at issue, on the means and a good faith of the States

in meeting punctually their engagements. We may provide for the public Treasury as simply as we please, but if the States are left to poverty and broken contracts, the nation cannot escape disgrace. They give the credit of the country exclusively with the General Government as about as broad in their views as the Turkish devotee, who finds the splendid destinies of the Mahomedan faith in the green breeches of his Prophet.

The Journal of Commerce predicts a veto, in the event that the distribution bill should pass, and paves the way for it in such declarations as these: "We are certain the President will not hesitate how to act in such an emergency. He cannot sign such a bill." And why can he not sign it? Would it be unconstitutional? No, but it would be inexpedient—not expedient in the opinion of a majority of our national legislators, but in the opinion of the Executive. And is every act of Congress to have the question of its expediency ultimately decided by the Executive, and if it does not harmonize exactly with his individual conceptions of utility, to be knocked in the head by a veto? Why has the legislative branch of Government the power of originating acts at all, if its measures must be shaped to meet the opinions of the Executive? Why not receive the law at once from the Executive, and dispense with the Legislature? But this would be a despotism; true, but so is that a despotism, or the next door to it, where the will of the majority is overruled by the will of one individual. We trust the President will listen to no such evil counsels as these.



RURAL ECONOMY.

#### LUCERN.

A correspondent of the Annapolis Republican takes the following notice of a patch of Lucerne, belonging to Wm. Johnson, esq. of Princess Anne, Somerset county.

It consists then, in a few words, of about three fourths of an acre—it was sown in 1829; has been cut, this makes the twelfth year. He keeps two and three cows—has a full supply of milk at all times, and more butter than he knows what to do with—much more than can be sold of many farmers who have 500 acres of land without a lot of Lucerne. This lot has been cut over once, and now before he can get half over again, the three horses and cows getting more than they can devour, he will have to cut it and make hay of it to prevent it from getting too old. It comes several weeks before clover—may be cut four or five times—strikes its roots very deep and will therefore stand dry weather, and will last no one knows how long; for this is now a splendid crop, after being cut eleven years, and yet—*Lucerne won't sell!* even Mr. Johnson's neighbors with a few exceptions, and with his success staring them in the face! I told him, that the common objection urged against it was that they cannot get it started—that the weeds and grass will smother it the first year. Walk with me, said he, and I will tell and show you all about it. The best previous culture, said he, is Irish potatoes; the hoe in that case kills grass and weeds; and he showed me a lot of a neighbor's which last year was partly in corn and partly in potatoes, both sowed in Lucerne this spring. That on the potato part was to a visible line much better than the other. The way to manage it is this—take a rich lot of ground on which the water does not lie, winter or summer—cultivate it in Irish potatoes—sow it down broadcast, in May, 20 pounds of seed to the acre, and in July, cut it. You may suppose from the looks of it the first season the weeds and grass would overcome it, but don't be alarmed. They die off and the second year the Lucerne will survive almost in immortal vigor. The proof of the pudding is in eating it—here I saw the proof—when it is considered how early it is in the season—how rapidly it shoots up again—how many cuts it will give in the year, and how many years it will last, it is safe to say that an acre of it, well set, is worth twenty acres of clover.

But the best is to be told. It is a fact which I have now on board of this old Strambon Maryland, (now 22 years old) learned for the first time—from authority and in a manner which leaves me no doubt of its truth—that Lucerne possesses the remarkable characteristic of being exempt from all quality in clover and other green meat, as English writers call it, which makes it dangerous to give it to horses when in active exercise. In other words you may feed them as Mr. Johnson does his carriage horses, on Lucerne instead of dry fodder or hay, and travel them on it fast or slow without danger of touching their wind. Every one knows that this can't be done with clover—Mr. Robinson who some years since owned a stage line between Centerville and Exton—a mile of 21 miles, over which a single team was driven, fed on corn and green Lucerne, without ever blowing a horse. In Italy the stage horse in his most active use is fed on grain and alfalfa or Lucerne—But what signifies a thousand illustrations? This I like others will be read and thrown aside, as a thing that is very well known, and that is troublesome to be put in print. I would probably be better to say it with authority, cutting off all Lucerne in July; but what I saw and saw it was a thing of any proving crop—like our

would probably assist in keeping down weeds and grass. To conclude—the lot should be rich, well worked in Potatoes, and well top dressed in February, from year to year, the better the better! They give the crop annually and vigorous start—The Farmer who once enjoys the Lucerne also has a lot of Lucerne for his horses and milk cows will never be without again—Like getting a mile—he may be slow to be persuaded, but when he gets a good one, he will be slower to part with it.

#### TAMING HORSES—HORSE TRAINING.

BY A. J. ELLIS, & A. GIBSON, GENT.

Mr. Collins, in his work on the manners and customs of the North American Indians, gave the following account of their method of taming the wild buffalo calves, and wild horses:

"I have often, in conference with a well known hunter of the country, felt my hand over the eyes of the calf, and breathed a few strong breaths into its nostrils; after which I have, with my companions, rode several miles into our encampment, with the little prisoner busily following the heels of my horse the whole way as closely and affectionately as its instinct would attach it to the company of its dam. This is one of the most extraordinary things that I have met with in the habits of the wild country; and although I had often heard of it, and felt unable exactly to believe it, I am now willing to bear testimony to the fact, from the numerous instances which I have witnessed since I came into the country. During the time that I resided at this post, in the spring of the year, on my way up the river, I assisted (in numerous bands of the buffalo, with the Fur Company's men) in bringing in, in the above manner, several of these little prisoners, which sometimes follow for five or six miles close to our horses' heels, and even into the Fur Company's fort, and into the stable where our horses are led. In this way, before I left for the head waters of the Missouri, I think we had collected about a dozen." In the same way the wild horses are tamed. When the Indian has got him well secured with the lasso, and a pair of hobbles on his feet, he gradually advances until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose, over his eyes, and at length to breathe in its nostrils, when it soon becomes docile and conquered; so that he has little more to do than to remove the hobbles from his feet, and lead or ride it into the camp."

Mr. Ellis chanced to read this account when on a visit to Yorkshire, and was soothed to try the experiment. He and his friends were able to succeed, and sought amusement from the failure rather than knowledge by the result—but two experiments, all he was able to try, were both successful. Here are the particulars of one of them:

"Saturday, February 12, 1842.—While the last experiments were being tried on the yearling, W. espied B., a farmer and tenant, with several men, at the distance of some furlongs, trying, most inefficiently, on the old system, to break a horse. W. proposed to go down and show him what effect had been produced on the yearling. When the party arrived at the spot they found that B. and his men had tied their filly shut up to a tree in the corner of a field, one side of which was walled, and the other hedged in. W. now proposed to B. to tame his horse after the new method. B. who was aware of the character of his horse, anxiously warned W. not to approach it, warning him especially against his fore feet, asserting that the horse would rear and strike him with the fore feet, as it had "lamed" his own (B.'s) thigh just before they had come up. W. therefore proceeded very cautiously. He climbed the wall, and came at the horse through the tree, to the trunk of which he clung for some time, that he might secure a retreat in case of need. Immediately upon his touching the halter, the horse pranced about, and finally pulled away with a dogged and stubborn expression, which seemed to bid W. to flounce. Taking advantage of this W. leaned over as far as he could, clinging all the time to the tree with his right hand, and succeeded in breathing into one nostril, without, however, being able to blind the eyes. When that moment all became easy. W. who is very skillful in the management of a horse, reared it, and rubbed its face, and breathed from time to time into the nostrils, while the horse offered no resistance. In about ten minutes W. declared his conviction that the horse was subdued; and he then untied it, and, to the great and evident astonishment of B., who had been trying all the morning in vain to get over it, let it quietly away with a loose halter. Stopping in the middle of the field, with no one else near, W. quietly walked up to the horse, placed his arm over one eye, and his hand over the other, and breathed into the nostrils. It was pleasing to observe how agreeable this operation appeared to the horse, who put up his nose to receive the puff. In this manner W. led the horse through all the fields to the stable yard, where he examined the fore feet of the horse, who offered no resistance, but when W. was examining the hind feet, bent its neck round, and kept nosing W.'s back. He next buckled on a surcingle, and then a saddle, and finally fitted the horse with a bridle. During the whole of these operations the horse did not offer the slightest resistance, nor did it flinch in the least degree."

Two experiments more of Mr. Ellis had upon unity of other witnessing, or hearing the result of B. But as he was a time have been to him perfectly successful, as he has no opportunity of carrying them on, since he is unacquainted with the treatment of horses, and neither owns any, nor is likely to be







